

KNARESBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health.

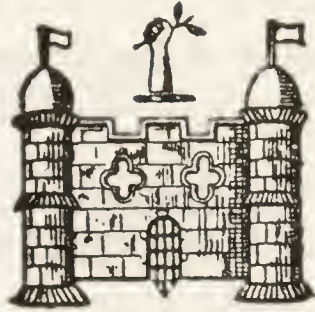
For the year 1962.





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KNARESBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

For the year 1962.

KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
as at 31.12.62

Chairman of the Council:
Councillor G. A. HOLCH, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor M. RAFFERTY, J.P.

Councillor T. ALMOND	Councillor S. HORNER
„ C. C. BRICE	„ G. HUGHES
„ P. BROADBELT	„ M. M. JOHNSTONE
„ E. H. DEANE	„ J. MATTHEWS
„ A. J. DYER	„ M. RAFFERTY, J.P.
„ W. H. B. ELLIS	„ H. P. ROLPH
„ W. EMMETT	„ Mrs. D. L. SCURRAH
„ G. A. HOLCH, J.P.	

Chairman of the Health Committee:
Councillor W. EMMETT

Chairman of the Buildings and Housing Committee:
Councillor A. J. DYER

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:
N. V. HEPPLER, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:
SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:
B. R. McHUGH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk/Typist:
Mrs. J. YEADON

Telephone Number
Knaresborough 2264

Knaresborough House,
Knaresborough.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Knaresborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of Knaresborough and on the work of your Health Department for the year 1962.

The opportunity has again been taken of including details of those services in the public health divisions which are the responsibility of the County Council so that the report gives a comprehensive picture of the local authority health services in operation in the area.

It will be seen that, apart from measles, which again affected the youngsters, the year has been singularly free from infectious disease. Your department was, however, involved in a great deal of work in contact tracing consequent to the occurrence of cases of smallpox in parts of the West Riding in January. This also tested the new divisional organisation which undoubtedly proved its worth, all concerned responding splendidly to the challenge.

Your Public Health Inspector has again written on the environmental aspects of the department's work, and his report forms the second part of this volume.

I am indebted to him, to the other officers and staff, and to the Chairman and members of the Council for their continued help and support.

I have the honour to be.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1962)	9,360
Area (in acres)	2,488
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1962 ...	3,262
Rateable value, March 31st, 1962	£98,539
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1962 ...	£390.9.2d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Knaresborough is an inland holiday resort on the banks of the Nidd. It is a centre for the Yorkshire Dales and its Castle and boating facilities have a special attraction for the day visitor. It has one of the largest weekly open-air agricultural produce and general markets in the North of England.

During the summer, catering is one of the principal trades in the town. There are also a number of small industries including the manufacture of plastic goods, raincoats, shirts, and sports clothes, two linen and cotton weaving mills, a saw mill, and a boat building and repair factory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

Live Births.					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	150	77	73
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Total ...					<hr/> 154 <hr/>	<hr/> 81 <hr/>	<hr/> 73 <hr/>
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population					...	...	16.45
Adjusted birth rate					...	...	14.97
Comparability Factor					...	...	0.91
Still Births					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total ...					<hr/> 2 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...							12.82

Deaths					Total	Male	Female
					190	102	88
Crude death rate per 1,000 population					...	...	20.30
Adjusted death rate					...	...	14.00

Comparability Factor					0.69
----------------------	--	--	--	--	-----	-----	------

Maternal Mortality					Rates per 1,000	
					Deaths	Total births
Puerperal Sepsis					...	0.00
Other Maternal Causes					...	0.00

Infant Mortality					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate					...	1	—
Illegitimate					...	—	—

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:							
All infants per 1,000 live births							
					...	...	6.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births							
					...	...	6.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births							
					...	...	0.0

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The birth rate of 15.0 is slightly higher than in 1961, but is still considerably lower than the national rate of 18.0.

Deaths

The death rate of 14.0 shows a slight increase from that for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Heart and circulatory diseases (excepting coronary disease and angina)	... ..	45
Vascular lesions of central nervous system	...	42
Coronary disease, angina	... ..	26
Cancer and other new growth	... ..	31
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and diseases of respiratory system	... ..	23

Together these groups account for more than three quarters of the deaths from all causes.

Natural Decrease of Population

The number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 36.

Infantile Mortality

One child under the age of one year died during 1962, a rate of 6.5 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality

No mother has died in Knaresborough as a result of childbirth for many years.

Causes of Death
Registrar-General's Return
Table II.

Causes of Death					1962		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory				1	—	1
2	Tuberculosis, other				—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease				—	—	—
4	Diphtheria				—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough				—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections				—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis				—	—	—
8	Measles				—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..				—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach				2	2	4
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..				9	—	9
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast				—	5	5
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus				—	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				8	4	12
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia				1	—	1
16	Diabetes				—	1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..				18	24	42
18	Coronary disease, angina				17	9	26
19	Hypertension with heart disease				1	4	5
20	Other heart diseases				6	15	21
21	Other circulatory diseases				9	10	19
22	Influenza				—	—	—
23	Pneumonia				7	—	7
24	Bronchitis				9	5	14
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ..				1	1	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum				—	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea				—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis				2	—	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate				—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion				—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations				—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..				5	7	12
33	Motor vehicle accidents				2	—	2
34	All other accidents				2	1	3
35	Suicide				2	—	2
36	Homicide and operations of war				—	—	—
Total					102	88	190

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority

The names and qualifications are set out on page 3.

2. Health Services

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out by Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, for the Claro Water Board, and the examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at the Leeds Public Health laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis, as without such confirmation it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

In urgent cases, where removal to hospital is required without delay, action can be taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Acts, 1948—1951, and an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace requiring the patient to be taken to hospital. This action is only taken when there is complete lack of home care and where the patient refuses to go to hospital for care and attention.

No case was dealt with under these Acts during 1962.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report of Divisional Medical Officer for 1962, Division No. 7

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1. General
2. Divisional Staff
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6. Child Guidance Clinic
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8. Paediatric Clinic
9. Midwifery
10. Health Visiting
11. Home Nursing
12. Vaccination and Immunisation
13. B.C.G. Vaccination
14. Mental Health
15. Home Help Service
16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care
17. Chiropody
18. Registration of Nursing Homes
19. Registration of Old People's Homes
20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated
21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.

1. General

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:—

Harrogate Borough	...	...	56,790
Ripon City	...	...	10,540
Knaresborough Urban District	...		9,360
Nidderdale Rural District	...		15,900
Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.	...		13,230
Total			<u>105,820</u>

The Division in its western part consists of the upland country lying to the south west of the River Ure and containing the upper part of Nidderdale. The eastern part is flat country in the plain of York bounded on the north east by the Rivers Ure and Ouse and containing the lower part of the River Nidd.

Harrogate stands in rolling country to the south and west of the Nidd. It has been known as a Spa for a long period and is now a busy conference and holiday centre which provides pleasant residential surroundings. It is becoming increasingly an administrative centre for large commercial organisations.

The City of Ripon is an ancient market town in the valley of the Ure. It is the centre for a large rural area around, and manufactures paint and concrete products.

Knaresborough is an attractive holiday centre situated on the Nidd in that part of its course where it flows in a limestone gorge of considerable beauty. It is also a market town and shopping centre for a large and populous rural area and has a large weekly market.

Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District are both large agricultural areas with numerous villages. The former contains the small town of Pateley Bridge in the valley of the Nidd which is the administrative centre of the district.

2. Divisional Staff

Medical Officers:

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.

Sheila F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.obst. R.C.O.G., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

P. A. G. M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer.

A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical Officer.

†L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

†J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

†H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

†T. S. Severs, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., Ophthalmologist.

†W. S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

†Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic.

Sybil Burton, M.B., Ch.B.

Anastasia Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S.

Katherine H. Odling-Smee, M.B., Ch.B.

Marjorie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic doctors
working on a
Sessional Basis

Child Guidance Staff (Part-time)

County Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	1
Remedial Teacher	1
Clerical	1

Ophthalmic Clinic

†Orthoptist	1
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Mental Health Service

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	1
Mental Welfare Officers	3
Harrogate Training Centre	...	...	...	...	6

Dental Officers

Miss M. M. Thom, L.D.S.	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. Ely, L.D.S. (Part-time)	...	...	...	...	1
Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time, Orthodontic consultant)	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.	...	...	...	...	1

Speech Therapist	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Nursing Staff

Divisional Nursing Officer	...	...	...	...	1
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	...	...	...	...	16
Health Visitors employed on Hospital Liaison duties	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Health Visitor (Part-time)	...	...	...	...	1
Home Nurses	...	...	...	...	11
Home Nurse (Part-time)	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Home Nurse	...	...	...	...	1
Home Nurse Midwives	...	...	...	...	12
Midwives	...	...	...	...	2

Administrative

Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate Area, 1 Ripon Area)	...	2
Clerical	...	17
Sale of Food Assistant (Part-time)	...	1
Dental Attendants	...	5
Albany Avenue Day Nursery		
Nursing Staff	...	6
Domestic Staff	...	3
Home Helps		
Whole-time	...	—
Part-time	...	180
Domestic Staff, etc.		
Cleaners, part-time	...	9
Gardener, part-time	...	1
Meals Assistant, Harrogate Training Centre	...	1
Escorts, Harrogate Training Centre	...	3
Caretaker, Harrogate Training Centre	...	1

† Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.

3. School Health Service

With the amalgamation of the two former divisions the opportunity has been taken to reorganise the staffing arrangements for the school medical inspection. The position has improved since the last report but medical inspection is still somewhat in arrears.

A. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of		Pupils Inspected	
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1957	481	481	100 %	—	—
1956	615	614	99.84 %	1	0.16 %
1955	542	542	100 %	—	—
1954	415	414	99.86 %	1	0.14 %
1953	251	251	100 %	—	—
1952	164	164	100 %	—	—
1951	169	169	100 %	—	—
1950	167	167	100 %	—	—
1949	96	96	100 %	—	—
1948	255	255	100 %	—	—
1947 & earlier	457	457	100 %	—	—
TOTAL	3,612	3,610	99.94 %	2	0.06 %

B. Pupils found to require Treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections.
(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by years of birth) (1)	For defective Vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
1958 and later	—	—	—
1957	10	63	71
1956	20	51	66
1955	16	69	80
1954	22	34	51
1953	11	23	32
1952	9	4	13
1951	6	8	12
1950	18	15	27
1949	10	7	15
1948	13	8	21
1947 and earlier	14	17	31
TOTAL	149	299	419

C. Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	568
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	347
Total					915

D. Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	18,688
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	96
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	13
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—

E. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	10	20	3	15	16	29	29	64
5	Eyes- a. Vision ..	30	101	28	104	91	169	149	374
	b. Squint ..	7	11	1	2	6	30	14	43
	c. Other ..	7	7	—	12	7	8	14	27
6	Ears- a. Hearing ..	6	44	2	15	9	47	17	106
	b. Otitis Media ..	—	5	—	4	7	20	7	29
	c. Other ..	4	1	—	—	4	1	8	2
7	Nose and Throat ..	18	72	2	17	18	97	38	186
8	Speech	12	34	1	2	8	31	21	67
19	Lymphatic Glands ..	1	8	—	—	—	9	1	17
10	Heart	—	25	—	16	3	48	3	89
11	Lungs	3	50	—	14	5	66	8	130
12	Developmental-								
	a. Hernia ..	—	6	—	1	—	8	—	15
	b. Other ..	7	22	1	22	7	66	15	110
13	Orthopaedic-								
	a. Posture ..	1	9	—	18	8	25	9	52
	b. Feet ..	16	31	4	11	7	28	27	70
	c. Other ..	2	6	3	16	3	12	8	34
14	Nervous System-								
	a. Epilepsy ..	1	2	1	2	3	8	5	12
	b. Other ..	16	36	2	8	12	31	30	75
15	Psychological -								
	a. Development ..	5	10	—	10	4	23	9	43
	b. Stability ..	—	27	1	8	3	41	4	76
16	Abdomen	3	2	—	2	7	5	10	9
17	Other	5	8	3	3	14	6	22	17

(T) Treatment

(O) Observation

F. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	—	—
5	Eyes—	a. Vision ..	8
		b. Squint ..	55
		c. Other ..	4
6	Ears—	a. Hearing ..	1
		b. Otitis Media	3
		c. Other ..	8
7	Nose and Throat	2	—
8	Speech	—	11
9	Lymphatic Glands	3	11
10	Heart	12	—
11	Lungs	1	10
12	Developmental—	a. Hernia ..	8
		b. Other ..	—
13	Orthopaedic—	a. Posture ..	1
		b. Feet ..	14
		c. Other ..	4
14	Nervous System—	a. Epilepsy ..	2
		b. Other ..	11
15	Psychological—	a. Development	4
		b. Stability ..	3
16	Abdomen	28	2
17	Other	10	13
		3	11

GROUP 1

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	—
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	675
Total	675
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	423

GROUP 2

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	90
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	2
Received other forms of treatment ..	15
	—
	107

Total number of pupils in school who are known to have been provided with hearing aids

(a) in 1962	...	...	...	2
(b) in previous years	...	...	...	12

GROUP 3

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	...	17
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	...	...	—

GROUP 4

DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding uncleanness)

						Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm—i	Scalp	...	...	..		1
ii	Body	...	...	...		—
Scabies	...	...	...	...		—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...		5
Other skin diseases		...	...	...		67
						<hr/>
						73

GROUP 5

Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	...	85
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GROUP 6

Speech Therapy

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under
arrangements made by the Authority ... 114

GROUP 7

Other Treatment Given

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the authority ...	380
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	3
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	550
(d) Ultra Violet Ray Treatment	8
(e) Cardiac Clinic	174
(f) Verminous heads	—

Handicapped Pupils

These are pupils who need special educational treatment either at an ordinary school or in a special school because of physical or mental disability.

170 children were registered as handicapped pupils at the end of 1962.

The children were classified in the following categories:—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home tuition
Blind	—	1	—	—
Partially sighted	—	4	1	—
Deaf	—	10	—	—
Partially deaf	2	1	1	—
Maladjusted	5	8	—	—
Physically handicapped	16	6	5	2
Educationally sub-normal	71	29	1	—
Epileptic	—	2	—	—
Delicate	2	2	—	—
Double defect	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total ...	97	63	8	2

The types of school attended were as follows:—

Special schools for blind children	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ partially sighted children	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ deaf children	...	...	...	10
„ „ „ partially deaf children	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ maladjusted children	...	...	...	8
„ „ „ physically handicapped children	...	...	...	6
„ „ „ educationally sub-normal children	...	...	...	29
„ „ „ epileptic children	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ delicate children	...	...	...	2
			Total ...	<u>63</u>

4. Speech Therapy

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 67 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 47 others was continued.

28 visits were paid to schools and 29 domiciliary visits were made.

Treatment Given

Defects of articulation	...	...	...	104
Defects due to educational subnormality				1
Defect due to deafness	...	...	...	—
Retarded speech development	...	...	...	9

Results Discharged with normal speech	...	...	...	46
„ with improved speech	...	...	...	13
„ unsuitable for treatment	...	...	...	1
„ as non co-operative	...	...	...	1
„ left school	...	...	...	4
„ left the district	...	...	...	21
			Total discharges ...	<u>86</u>

I am indebted to Miss M. P. Dunkley for the following report on speech therapy for the year 1962:—

All types of Speech Defects show a tendency to appear more frequently among boys than among girls, but stammering is a problem faced mainly by boys. The following figures show the ratio of boys and girls with speech defects, during the past seven years in the Harrogate Division alone:—

	Boys	Girls
1956	42	12
1957	57	11
1958	42	13
1959	51	16
1960	51	20
1961	44	14
1962	46	12

Speech defects dealt with in the School Clinic fall roughly into two groups: (a) Defects of articulation, (b) Stammering; the latter being a Speech Disorder of nervous origin. The cases of defective articulation have varied from simple Dyslalia (one or two faulty sounds) to gross Dyslalia, with many substitutions and omissions.

Occasionally we get a case of Alalia, when there has been no development of speech at the expected age. The main causes of which are: (1) Deafness; (2) Mental retardation, or (3) Emotional factors.

Since a child acquires his speech in the home through casual training, it is very important for him to have a good pattern; one which does not have to be relearned later, e.g. 'Baby talk'. He must also have the right stimulus; Rhymes and Jingles play an important part in the development of speech in the infant. Unfortunately, I am finding that these are not used sufficiently now-a-days in the home.

Although I am not qualified to state whether or not it is right for a mother to be out at work during the day, if she has children of pre-school age—I do feel most strongly that mothers who are there to help the infant up the ladder of speech development, e.g. at the Babbling and Repetitive stages (1-3 years), are far less likely to have children with speech defects.

Stammerers are always a challenge, but a very worthwhile one. It is most important to start treatment as early as possible in order to prevent the onset of the Secondary Stage. If however this stage has been allowed to develop, we are faced with a much more complicated pattern. The resultant feeling of insecurity and inadequacy produce hypertension, which in some cases is painful to see.

A child with a speech defect or disorder, is deprived of one of its most natural forms of self-expression. It is therefore easy to see how the personality of such children can be affected. The Speech Therapist must have a thorough understanding of human nature, and a most important part of her work is to help the child to adjust his personality to a positive attitude to his difficulties, and give him a desire to cure himself.

Stammerers tend to have reversions at particular stages in their school life, e.g. (a) when learning to read, (b) at the Grammar School Entrance stage, and (c) those who pass on to Grammar Schools, at the G.C.E. 'O' and 'A' level periods of their academic career.

The help given to the Speech Therapist by the Health Visitors is invaluable. They are in constant touch with the pre-school child. Suspected cases of Hearing loss are being detected at an early age, by Health Visitors especially trained to do this. An Audiometer should be considered necessary equipment in every speech clinic—or failing this there should be one available for the use of the Speech Therapist.

Home and School visiting play an important part in our work. Most teachers are only too anxious to help, and are always on the alert to discover the children who require specialised help. I think that many of the minor speech defects could well be dealt with by the Infants' Class Teacher, if she had some special training at college to equip her for this. A short course given by an experienced Speech Therapist in every Teacher's Training College, would be a great stride in this direction.

During my thirteen years as a Speech Therapist under the West Riding County Council, I have had the privilege of giving numerous talks to Parent Teachers' Associations, Young Wive's Groups and similar organisations. These have given me excellent opportunities to help both the teachers and the parents, who have children with speech difficulties.

5. Cardiac Clinic

174 children made 220 attendances during 1962. 18 new cases were referred by Dr. L. J. Prosser, Paediatrician, School Medical Officers following medical inspections, and General Practitioners. 2 of these new cases were from the Horsforth Division and 5 from the Wetherby Division. The diagnosis of the new cases was as follows:—

Inter ventricular septal defect	...	...	1
Ventricular septal defect and pulmonary stenosis	...	...	1
For further investigation	...	...	15
Discharged	...	...	1
			<u>18</u>

Cardiac Catheterisation was carried out on 2 children at Harrogate General Hospital and 3 children at Leeds General Infirmary.

During the year 2 children were admitted to Leeds General Infirmary for operation:—

- Closure of ventricular septal defect
- Resection of coarctation of aorta

One special clinic was held in 1962, when Mr. Wooler, Consultant Thoracic Surgeon at Leeds General Infirmary, visited the Harrogate General Hospital and saw 4 children with a view to them being admitted to Leeds for further investigation.

At the end of the year, 5 children were awaiting admission to Leeds for operation and 3 children were awaiting admission for further investigation.

Close liaison was maintained with general practitioners, teachers, school dental officers and parents. Recommendations were made in respect of children with heart lesions, where it was felt that some restriction of a child's activities was advisable or precautions were necessary regarding dental treatment and operations.

6. **Child Guidance Clinic**

I am indebted to Dr. Gore for the following report:—

Dr. M. Friese left us in April to take up his appointment as Consultant Psychiatrist at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, and we wish him well.

We were very pleased to welcome Mrs. Nursten back in October, on her return from the United States. During her absence we received a great amount of help from Miss Wallace, although she was herself ill for much of the time.

71 new cases were seen during the year, this is a smaller number than in previous years, probably due to absence of staff through illness, and the lack of a psychiatric social worker. In addition Mr. Pickles was engaged in a survey of E.S.N. children in schools, which took up every Friday morning during term time.

The number of girls seen was very small, only 18 compared to 40 the previous year.

The greatest number of referrals came from Division 7 (56)—we have broken these figures down for this year, and taken particular note of the actual source of the referral: (e.g. a case sent to us through the Divisional Medical Officer might have been brought forward either by the Head-teacher or the parent). Looking at it in this way the sources of referral were as follows:—

Divisional Medical Officer	...	...	18
Juvenile Court & Probation Officer	...	...	3
General Practitioners	...	...	9
Parents	...	...	7
Children's Officer & Children's Homes	...	...	6
Head-teachers	...	...	10
Youth Employment Officer	...	...	2
Aural Surgeon	...	...	1
			<hr/> 56

These figures indicate the interest of both teachers and parents in the clinic, and this seems to have grown over the years. We have also had as usual, a number of cases from Children's Officers and Children's Homes. We have continued our policy of inviting to the clinic as many of the people referring cases as possible, and plan in the future to offer more opportunities for discussion to the staff of Children's Homes. We feel that perhaps our contacts with General Practitioners could be improved.

We have also studied in particular the uneventuated referrals where no regular attendance was established, and the unsatisfactory cases where after initial attendances, the subsequent appointments were not kept. In general it seemed from this that we were most likely to fail in cases referred from the Juvenile Courts without the real wish of the parents; and that parents who had come to the clinic because of the pressure of their own problems, often did not keep up regular visits. Cases from families with multiple problems are also noticeably poor attenders. For the remainder it seemed that if an appointment had to be delayed, the moment of crisis was often passed, but in these cases we did not really know whether help was still needed.

In addition to the new cases opened in 1962, 31 were carried over from previous years. Attendances can be analysed as follows:—

Boys	Girls	
7	1	Attended weekly for treatment
12	8	Attended for regular treatment
30	12	Attended for occasional visits
—	—	
49	21	
—	—	

Visits were also made to see children at the Wharfedale Hospital, and Bridge House School, Harewood.

During the year we had visits from ten Head-teachers, Youth Employment Officers, School Welfare Officer, Child Care Officers, Probation Officers, Mental Welfare Officers, and amongst our more distinguished visitors Dr. Marjorie Wilson and Dr. Llewellyn from the Ministry of Education: Mr. Boddy, County Council Education Inspector, and Mr. Rawcliffe, Divisional Education Officer. In March Dr. Elliott paid a visit to the clinic with Dr. Marshall who prior to her retirement had always been most helpful towards us.

In July Mr. Thomas, the County Council Art Advisor visited the clinic and stimulated still further our interest in the question of art in education and clinic work, and we subsequently spent an interesting day visiting schools in the Pontefract area.

Dr. Jessop and Dr. Stoakley continued to attend the clinic until March, and during this term two students from the Institute of Education, Leeds, spent some time here. We have also had Health Visitor students in the clinic from time to time.

Remedial Teaching. The new year began with 16 children in attendance: 11 boys and 5 girls. Of these 4 were at the secondary modern stage, and the rest at primary level and ages ranged from 7+ to 14 years.

Steady progress was made in all cases and in some quite a remarkable difference was noticeable. One Head-master describes the change in a very deprived boy of 9 years as almost miraculous. Not only educationally, but socially this boy has made fine progress though he has many physical handicaps. All the children have now broken through the reading barrier, and Head-teachers report progress in all school subjects.

In July 5 children were discharged and 3 new ones admitted, making 14 at the beginning of September, and since then 4 more have joined us. Except in one very disturbed case the children are now working in groups of 2 or 3, according to age and ability. Parents continue to co-operate and to appreciate the help being given, and opportunities to talk to parents and show them children's work are taken whenever possible.

This term (from Jan. 1963) we have a group of lower average age—an indication of earlier referral, which makes the work much more rewarding. Close co-operation between the members of the Child Guidance team is maintained so that a clear all-round picture of the child's problems is always apparent.

We feel we have an excellent liaison between the clinic team and the Divisional and Assistant County Medical Officers in all the areas we serve.

I wish to thank the members of the clinic team, Mrs. Nursten, Miss Blackburn and Mr. Pickles, for the pleasure which I believe we share in working together; and also Mrs. Ramsbottom our secretary who contributes a great deal to the life of the clinic.

7. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Births

Return of births notified in the Divisional Area during the year.

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications:					
(i) Urban Districts	215	—	1,356	27	1,598
(ii) Rural Districts	95	1	208	4	308
(b) Add Inward Transfers	2	—	196	3	201
(c) Total Notifications received	312	1	1,760	34	2, 107
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers ..	2	—	467	10	479
(e) Total adjusted births	310	1	1,293	24	1,628
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in					
(a) Hospitals ..			1,283	24	
(b) Maternity Homes			—	—	
(c) Nursing Homes			10	—	
TOTAL			1,293	24	

Approximately four fifths of the births in the division take place in hospital. This seems to be equally true of both the urban and rural areas and has varied very little for a number of years.

Year	Institutional Confinement	Domiciliary Confinement
1951	78 %	22 %
1952	79 %	21 %
1953	79 %	21 %
1954	82 %	18 %
1955	82 %	18 %
1956	81 %	19 %
1957	83 %	17 %
1958	83 %	17 %
1959	82 %	18 %
1960	82 %	18 %
1961	80 %	20 %
1962	81 %	19 %

The Department investigates all applications for maternity beds on social grounds for the Units at Harrogate, Ripon, and York.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics

Two sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic, and two sessions per month at Alma House, Ripon. Most family doctors undertake ante-natal care of their own patients, and the maternity hospitals also run sessions. The health department clinics are very useful in that they are able to put the expectant mother in touch with the local services which will be of use to her.

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, and Alma House, Ripon. 234 expectant mothers made 1,248 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic, 23 mothers made 146 attendances at the Knaresborough Clinic, and 48 mothers made 263 attendances at the Ripon Clinic.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Name and address of Ante-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month			Number of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women during the year		
	Com- bined with Infant Welfare	SEPARATE SESSIONS		No. of women who attended during the year	No. of new cases incl. in Col. 5	Com- bined with Infant Welfare	SEPARATE SESSIONS	
		Doc- tors	Mid- wives				Doc- tors	Mid- wives
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate ..	—	8	—	111	105	—	288	—
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate .. (Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	11	234	218	—	—	1,248
Knaresborough Clinic .. (Relaxation Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	2	23	23	—	—	146
Alma House, Ripon ..	—	2	—	14	13	—	87	—
Alma House, Ripon .. (Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	4	48	46	—	—	263
Pateley Bridge ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summerbridge ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CLINICS ..	3	10	17	430	405	—	375	1,657

(d) Infant Welfare Centres

The table on the following page gives particulars of all fixed Clinics in the division.

In addition to these, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area as follows:—

Aldfield	Tuesday	Monthly
Birstwith	Monday	„
Bishop Monkton	Friday	„
Bishop Thornton	Monday	„
Burnt Yates	Monday	„
†Burton Leonard	Friday	Fortnightly
†Cattal	Wednesday	Monthly
Copt Hewick	Tuesday	„
Dacre	Monday	„
Darley	Monday	Fortnightly
†Follifoot	Friday	Monthly
Galphay	Tuesday	„
Grantley	Tuesday	„
Grewelthorpe	Tuesday	„
†Great Ouseburn	Wednesday	„
†Hampsthwaite	Friday	„
Hayshaw Lane End	Monday	„
†Hunsingore	Wednesday	„
Killinghall	Friday	„
Kirkby Malzeard	Tuesday	„
†Kirk Hammerton	Wednesday	„
Lofthouse	Monday	„
Markington	Monday	„
†Marton-cum-Grafton	Wednesday	„
Mickley	Tuesday	„
†Moor Monkton	Wednesday	„
North Lees	Tuesday	„
North Stainley	Tuesday	„
†Nun Monkton	Wednesday	„
Ramsgill	Monday	„
†Rufforth	Wednesday	„
Sawley	Tuesday	„
†Scotton	Friday	„
Shaw Mills	Monday	„
Skelton	Tuesday	„
†Staveley	Wednesday	„
Studley	Tuesday	„
Winksley	Tuesday	„

†Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name and address of Centre	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Authority during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total number of children who attended during the year	No. of attendance during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year
			1962	1961	1957-60		Under 1 yr	1 but under 2 yrs.	2 but under 5 yrs.	
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	7	223	190	179	94	463	2,192	242	133	2,567
St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Starbeck, Harrogate	4	172	162	68	172	402	1,781	266	230	2,277
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate	4	154	134	126	139	399	1,837	296	237	2,370
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (army premises)	2	24	11	23	10	44	246	40	11	297
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate	2	59	50	36	29	115	555	158	90	803
(Commenced 4.9.61)										
Pannal Institute, Harrogate	1	21	14	14	11	39	113	17	11	141
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate	1	11	9	20	4	33	125	38	7	170
Fysche Hall, Knaresborough	4	131	124	96	99	319	1,844	448	473	2,765
Methodist Sunday Schoolroom, Boroughbridge	4	33	31	27	35	93	474	154	213	841
Village Hall, Whixley	2	20	15	19	26	60	249	63	81	393
Church Hall, Poppleton	2	38	30	30	60	120	400	160	226	786
Alma House, Low St., Agnesgate, Ripon	4	173	162	18	8	188	2,684	525	534	3,743
Methodist Buildings, Pateley Bridge	2	24	12	13	11	36	229	99	128	456
Methodist Buildings, Summer-bridge	1	13	13	4	16	33	139	49	65	253
Mobile Clinic	37	160	143	129	185	457	945	424	451	1,820
TOTALS	77	1,256	1,100	802	899	2,801	13,813	2,979	2,890	19,682

(e) Distribution of Welfare Foods

The provision of baby foods and food supplements to expectant mothers constitutes an important part of the health services.

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below:—

HARROGATE		
Divisional Health Office Harrogate	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Starbeck Clinic, St. John Amb. H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate	Wednesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate	Monday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army Premises)	Alternate Weds. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate	Alternate Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Pannal Institute, Harrogate	Last Thurs. in month 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate	First Tues. in month 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

RIPON		
Divisional Health Office, Ripon	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House, Ripon	1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m. Monday 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

OUTSIDE CLINICS		
Knaresborough Clinic	Tuesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Boroughbridge Clinic	Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Whixley Clinic	1st and 3rd Thursdays in month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Upper Poppleton Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff

OUTSIDE DISTRIBUTION POINTS		
Birstwith	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Bishopt Monkton	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Burnt Yates	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Burton Leonard	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Voluntary worker
Darley	By arrangements	W.R.C.C. Staff
Follifoot Post Office	Post Office hours	Voluntary worker
Great Ouseburn	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening	Voluntary worker
Hampsthwaite	Tuesday, 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Voluntary worker
Killinghall, Methodist Church	Friday, every four weeks 10.45 a.m. to 12 noon	W.R.C.C. Staff

Kirk Hammerton	Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Voluntary worker
Kirkby Malzeard	Anytime	Voluntary worker
North Stainley	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Pateley Bridge	Anytime	Voluntary worker
Staveley Post Office	Post Office hours	Voluntary worker
Summerbridge	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Voluntary worker

(f) **Phenylketonuria**

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

No cases of phenylketonuria have so far been discovered in the division.

(g) **Dental Care**

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continue as before.

(h) **Care of Unmarried Mothers and their children**

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Workers of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

104 cases were dealt with by the department during the year. This figure includes about 35% of people who came into the division from other areas. Of the residents, one was under 15 years, 23 were between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, while 34 were aged between twenty and twenty-nine years. This is not, therefore, mainly a teenage problem, as is often assumed.

(i) **Care of Premature Infants**

These small babies need special care to avoid injury from chilling. 2 Sorrento cots and equipment are provided, based at Harrogate and Ripon, for loan to doctors and midwives looking after premature babies. Neither of the cots were used during the year.

The Sorrento cot has the disadvantage of being too bulky for easy transport, and at the time of writing the provision of smaller portable incubators is being considered.

(j) Albany Avenue Day Nursery

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

(k) Inspection of Children at Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes

A routine inspection is made twice a year of all children resident in the Leadhall Grange and Harlow Court Residential Nurseries, Harrogate, and in three Homes for older children in Knaresborough. A report is furnished to the County Medical Officer and to the Children's Department in which details are given regarding the children's health, the staffing, and on any environmental condition which may affect the health of the children.

8. Paediatric Clinics

In Harrogate, children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital. In Ripon, Dr. Prosser holds a clinic as necessary at Alma House.

Buzzers for Bedwetters

I am indebted to Dr. Hall for the following report:—

Five enuresis Alarm Buzzers have been in use during the past year in the Harrogate Area.

There have been 12 cases of nocturnal enuresis treated with an alarm buzzer. Every age between five and eleven was represented.

8 cases have been successful with no report of relapse and 2 cases have been partially successful. 1 case, a five and a half year old boy, was not successful in spite of using Dexamphetamine to raise the level of sleep.

Another child had shown improvement but left the area before the case could be considered successful.

There are 23 children on the waiting list.

There is great variation in the time required to train to the alarm. On the whole, the younger children take longer, up to three months, and require greater stimulus. Some of the older children have responded very well and become dry within a week or two.

The alarms are kept switched on for about three weeks after the patient has become dry. The mother is then instructed to leave the alarm for a further week but with the switch turned off.

There is no doubt that the alarm buzzer is of great value for most of the cases and I would like to suggest that, before children are subjected to disturbing hospital investigations, the method should be attempted.

9. Midwifery

During 1962, domiciliary midwives cared for 309 home confinements while 1,706 cases were delivered in institutions. 90 of the latter were sent home at forty-eight hours, 150 cases after forty-eight hours but up to and including the fifth day, and 317 cases after the fifth day but before the tenth day.

Two whole-time midwives and twelve home nurse/midwives were working in the area at the end of the year.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE DIVISION DURING 1962

	No. of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the year						TOTALS	Cases in Institutions
	Domiciliary Cases							
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked					
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child				
Employment of Midwives	1	1	79	225		306	—	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	—	—	—		—	—	
(b) Midwives employed by vol. organisations (incl. hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—		—	—	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—		—	1,704	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (incl. midwives employed in nursing homes)	—	—	3	—		3	2	
TOTALS	1	1	82	225		309	1,706	

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from Institution:—

(i) At 48 hours	..	..	..	..	..	90
(ii) After 48 hours and up to and including the fifth day ....	..	..	..	..	..	150
(iii) After the fifth but before the tenth day .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	317

Statutory Notices received from midwives during the year were as follows:—

Death of Mother	...	...	...	...	1
Liability to be a source of infection	...				3

12 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought.

MEDICAL AID NOTICES

	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases:				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	2	3	3	3
(ii) Others	1	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	3	3	3

Gas and Air Analgesia alone was given to 13 mothers by the domiciliary midwives and was given in conjunction with Pethidine to a further 19.

Pethidine alone was given to 12 cases.

Trilene alone was given to 71 patients and to a further 127 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

10. Health Visiting

18 full-time Health Visitors and 1 part-time Assistant Health Visitor were employed in the area at the end of the year. Three of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

Health Visiting, The following table gives details of the work carried out :—

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 yrs.	Children age 2 and under 5 yrs.	Tuber- culous house- holds	Other cases	Total No. of families or house- holds visited by Health Visitors	Total No. of 'No access' visits made during year
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits						
					426	666	1,618	8,722	4,313	6,890	994	11,512	5,944	4,067
5,081										

Clinics

Total number of attendances by health visitors at Local Health Authority Clinic sessions during the year ... 1,416

11. Home Nursing

24 district nurses and 1 part-time district nurse were serving the Division at the end of the year. 12 of them did combined midwifery duties also. One assistant nurse does bathing of old people.

Details of the year's work follows:—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by home nurses during the year
Medical	1,272	41,236
Surgical	209	5,549
Infectious diseases	10	188
Tuberculosis	29	1,628
Maternal complications	22	105
Other	27	632
TOTAL	1,569	49,338

12. Vaccination and Immunisation

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus, while vaccination of children over 13 years old against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated ..	774	373	467	1,568	2,440	5,622
Number re-vaccinated	8	12	230	2,517	6,631	9,398

The above figures give some indication of the numbers vaccinated in the division as a result of the occurrence of cases of smallpox in Bradford and in the Otley District during January and February, 1962. They include several contacts who lived in the division and who were kept under surveillance after vaccination. No case occurred in the division.

Estimated live births for year ended 31.12.62	1,653
Vaccination rate of infants	46.8

The rates for recent years were:—

1952	...	...	...	...	27.0%
1953	...	...	...	...	60.5%
1954	...	...	...	...	47.1%
1955	...	...	...	...	37.3%
1956	...	...	...	...	44.2%
1957	...	...	...	...	51.7%
1958	...	...	...	...	59.7%
1959	...	...	...	...	53.6%
1960	...	...	...	...	46.8%
1961	...	...	...	...	46.7%

(b) **Vaccination against Whooping Cough**

878 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

(c) **Immunisation against Diphtheria**

Number of children at 31st December, 1962, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1-4 1961-58	5-9 1957-53	10-14 1952-48	Under15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)	..				
1958-1962	392	3,746	3,244	1,364	8,746
1957 or earlier ..	—	—	1,961	4,173	6,134

	Number of children immunised during 1962			
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
Primary	392	481	39	912
Booster	—	30	495	525

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus

The following are the details of the children immunised during the year, either singly or in combination with other antigens:—

Age at Final Injection	Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 1 year — — —	398
1 to 2 years — — —	386
2 to 3 years — — —	31
3 to 4 years — — —	15
Over 4 years — — —	338
TOTAL — —	1,168

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The year saw the introduction of vaccine which, instead of having to be injected into the tissues, is swallowed on a lump of sugar or taken in syrup. This has relieved the medical staff of some onerous work in clinics.

5,536 people received a full course of vaccination during the year, 3,305 of these being with the oral type of vaccine.

13. B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all children 13 years of age and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of work carried out:—

1. No. of Medical Officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 5
2. **Acceptances**
 - (a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary (whether the offer was made during the year or previously) ... 1,870
 - (b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously ... 6
 - (c) No. of acceptances ... 939
 - (d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a)-(b) ... 50.4%

3. **Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test**

(a) No. of children 2(c)	...	...	...	...	879
(b) Result of Heaf Test—(i) Positive	...	...	...	...	274
(ii) Negative	...	...	...	...	575
(iii) Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	30
				Total	879
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii)					32.3%

4. **Vaccination**

No. Vaccinated following negative Heaf Test	...	550
---	-----	-----

14. **Mental Health**

Staffing difficulties continued throughout the year owing partly to the illness of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and the prolonged sickness of a Mental Welfare Officer. Two male officers carried on the work of the department with some difficulty.

One of the officers attended the Out-Patient Clinic at the Harrogate General Hospital each Tuesday and Friday, and every effort was made to deal with pre-care and after-care of patients but in view depleted staff, some priorities had to be exercised.

Visiting of subnormal patients continued to a somewhat lesser degree. All in all, this was rather a difficult year, but I anticipate an early return to a full complement of staff and a consequent expansion in the services provided.

Details of the work done by the Mental Welfare Officers was as follows:—

Visits paid

Pre-care	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
After-care	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Re subnormals	...	...	...	...	...	...	496

In addition 99 attendances were made at out-patient clinics.

Admissions to hospitals undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers:—

Under Section 5	...	...	...	...	...	94
„ „ 25	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ 26	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ 29	...	...	...	...	...	43
„ „ 60	...	...	...	...	...	3

Harrogate Training Centre

I am indebted to Miss Reynolds for the following report on the work of the Harrogate Training Centre.

Since commencing work in July, 1962, and despite staffing difficulties, a very good settling down process has taken place. A glance at the numbers on the registers will show that these have doubled since July and new members of staff have been appointed. The result is a very happy atmosphere within the Centre with a good relationship between staff, children and adult patients.

The Junior Wing

At the beginning of October, a simple Harvest Festival Service was held in the Centre. This was most successful and gifts of fruit and vegetables and flowers brought by the children were gratefully received at The Grove Aged Persons' Home, Starbeck.

On November 5th, 1962, the children built a huge bonfire and placed a Guy Fawkes, which they had made, on the top. Fireworks were provided by the Parents' Association.

In spite of staff difficulty we prepared a Christmas Concert and Nativity play. This was beautifully done and was thoroughly enjoyed by the parents and friends who attended.

A Christmas party was arranged for the children. The adult women did most of the baking and prepared the jellies and sandwiches. Three clowns from Billy Smart's circus provided lots of fun and Santa Claus distributed presents. Children from the School Department of Oulton Hall Hospital were invited to this party and were brought by the Supervisor and Hospital Secretary.

Also, one evening during Christmas week, twenty children were taken by members of staff to Billy Smart's Circus in Leeds.

The fundamental aims and purposes of a Centre are kept in mind when the timetable is planned. Progress books and charts are kept and lessons include:—Sense Development; Habit Training; Language Development; Physical Education; Music and Movement; Games; Social Training; Percussion Band; Singing Stories; Nature Study; Creative Activities and Handwork.

Adult Women's Wing

As numbers increase so does the amount of laundry to be done. However, all this, with the exception of the caretaker's boiler suit and the Meals Assistants' coat overalls, is done at the Centre by the adult women. Some of them can operate the washer and spin dryer without help. Starching where necessary is undertaken, also all the ironing and mending.

This group has been busy hemming dusters and dishcloths; sewing tapes on towels; making aprons and generally making ready for use, various items of linen needed throughout the Centre. Instruction in simple cookery is given each week. The women make out a shopping list for the ingredients of the set recipe; shop locally for these items with their instructor and then come back to make up the recipe.

Simple housecraft is carried out daily, each girl having her own varying jobs. They also have physical activities; country dancing; simple ballroom dancing; games, and music and movement.

An early evening party was arranged at Christmas for the adult women and adult men. Again, most of the baking was done by the women. Patients from Oulton Hall Hospital were invited to this party and everyone enjoyed themselves.

Adult Male Wing

This wing was opened later than the other two but already work done here can be seen throughout the Centre:—a door gate for the special care unit; shoe boxes; boxes for powder paint containers; a rack for birthday candles; cricket stumps; a cutlery box, and various pieces of apparatus which the adult men have helped to make.

At present work is being carried out on clay boards for the West Riding County Supplies Department. Everyone can do something towards the finished article.

These men also have physical activities—Physical education, games and dancing. They help with various jobs in the Centre and have prepared a plot of ground for seeds.

Many parents have expressed appreciation of the hard work done in the Centre for their children. They comment upon the general progress and well being of the children, and parents and visitors alike comment on the happy atmosphere in the Centre.

I feel very strongly that if the staff are happy and work well together the result manifests itself upon the children.

15. Home Help Service

This service has shown a slight increase in work over the previous year. 12,606 more hours were worked than in 1961.

180 part-time home helps were employed, equivalent to 69 whole time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user:—

Category	No, of Cases	Hours Employed
Maternity	95	5,652½
Tuberculosis	11	1,619½
Chronic Sick (a) 65 + ..	610	118,575
(b) Under 65 ..	83	9,914¼
Others	103	14,184½
Totals	902	149,945¾

16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care

The Chest Physicians hold sessions twice a week at Scotton Banks Hospital, three times a week at Harrogate General Hospital, and once a week at Ripon & District Hospital.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the clinics at Harrogate and Ripon. One of the sessions at Harrogate is used as a special children's and adolescents' clinic. 275 contacts were also seen and 187 of them were given B.C.G. The Chest Physicians saw 29 new cases of tuberculosis and 4 new transfers from other areas during the year. This is an average of 8 contacts per case.

Contact examinations were carried out at two large hotels, at Princess Road Hospital, Ripon, and at the Police Training Centre, Pannal Ash, Harrogate, where cases had occurred.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the area in June. 4 people were referred to the Chest Clinic, of whom 2 were diagnosed as tuberculosis.

The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued its valuable work, and assistance in kind or cash was given to several cases.

Liaison has been maintained with the Ministry of Labour and the Disablement Resettlement Officer with regard to the working conditions of patients.

There are three Tuberculosis Health Visitors in the Division. One operates in Ripon City and Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District. One covers Harrogate Borough, Knaresborough Urban District, and the western part of Nidderdale Rural District. One does the eastern end of the latter district.

There has been some difficulty during the year in maintaining adequate liaison with the chest clinics. This was due in part to the prolonged absence through sickness of one of the Health Visitors concerned, and also to clerical difficulties in the hospitals. The position is now improved and steps are being taken to improve matters still further.

300 orders for free milk were issued to 70 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician during the year.

The Department continues to provide nursing equipment on loan at the request of home nurses or general practitioners.

Recuperative Home Treatment

During the year 15 applications were received for recuperative home treatment recommended by general practitioners; 4 were in respect of school boys; 3 were tuberculous patients, and the remaining 8 cases were in respect of other adults.

17. Chiropody

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

A direct service is in operation in the Borough of Harrogate, and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were worked in Ripon, Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Poppleton, Nun Monkton, Burton Leonard and Whixley.

18. Registration of Nursing Homes

There were 17 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. 10 were inspected during 1962.

19. Registration of Old People's Homes

The 21 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated

Monthly meetings of workers from the interested voluntary and statutory bodies were held.

At the open meetings to which a wide range of social workers is invited, the following talks were given:—

“The Harrogate Citizens' Guild of Help” by Mrs. A. M. Payne.

“The Work of the National Association for Mental Health” by Mrs. K. Galloway, P.S.W.

“Problem Families” by Mr. Don Okell, of the Leeds Family Service Unit.

21. Medical Examination of Staff

249 medical examinations of staff, etc., were carried out during the year as follows:—

West Riding County Council	53
District Councils	12
Other Authorities	5
Applicants for Teachers' Training Colleges ...	79
Children for Employment (including entertainments)	100

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In the West Riding this is a separate service. The ambulance station is at Harrogate under the charge of a Superintendent Ambulance Officer, and in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge there are sub-depots which are manned by the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and which give sterling service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the division.

Hospitals under the management of the Regional Hospital Board

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knarborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	234	25
Carlton Lodge Maternity Home	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	13	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	143	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38	—
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—
Ripon and District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	46	7
Princess Road, Hospital	Princess Road, Ripon	Chronic sick	32	—
Thistle Hill, Hospital	Knarborough	Infectious Diseases	10	10
do.	do.	Paediatrics	—	12
do.	do.	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	11	—
do.	do.	Geriatrics	11	—
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knarborough	General Surgery, Gynaecology	33	—
do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	—
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
do.	do.	Medical	21	—
do.	do.	Private wing Sect. 5	16	—
do.	do.	do. Sect. 4	8	—
Knarbro' Hospital	Stockwell Road Knarborough	Chronic Sick	132	—
do.	do,	Part III	87	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases. Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1962, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc,

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excl. Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Paralytic	Non Paralytic	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:																
Total (all ages)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	62	—	—	—	3	—	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	43	—	—	1	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	62	—	—	—	3	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—cont.

	Acute Pneumonia				Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis				Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever	
	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis		Infective		Post Infectious		Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified: Total (all ages)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction:														
Under 5 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*cont.*

	Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Original notification		Final Numbers	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified: Total (all ages)	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction:					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—					
5-14 years	—	—	—	—					
15-44 "	—	—	—	—					
45-64 "	—	—	—	—					
65 and over	—	—	—	—					
Age unknown	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL (all ages)	—	—	—	—					

Scarlet Fever

No cases were notified during the year, compared with 1 case in the previous year.

Whooping Cough

There were no notifications compared with 2 in 1961.

Measles

1962 was again characterised by the occurrence of measles on quite a large scale. 110 cases were notified compared with 131 in 1961. This is a notification rate of 11.7 per 1,000 population.

Dysentery

3 cases of bacillary dysentery were notified, giving a rate of 0.3 per 1,000 population.

Pneumonia

4 cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis

No notifications were received for the tenth year in succession.

Tuberculosis

The 6 new pulmonary cases notified were all in adults. The attack rate was 0.64 per 1,000 population.

The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register:

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January, 1962.	27	27	3	3	60
New notifications in 1962. . .	3	3	—	—	6
Number restored to Register.	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification.	—	2	—	—	2
Number removed from register in 1962.	1	4	—	—	5
Number on Register at 31st December, 1962.	29	28	3	3	63

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1962 :—

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 „	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—

Cancer. 31 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 3.31 per 1,000 population.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the
KNARESBOROUGH URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Public Health and Cleansing Services for the year 1962.

In the field of housing a start was made on the Five Year Housing Programme with the declaring of two Clearance Areas. At the end of the year it appeared likely that a Public Inquiry would not be held in the first month of the new year at least, so that the cumbersome procedure of housing law will hold up the speedy rehousing of people from sub-standard homes. If the slums are to be beaten by the 1980's, as has been stated, then it is essential that a more streamlined procedure be brought into use, which—while safeguarding the objector's right to fight for his property—will mean that the delays of months will be drastically cut.

Only 11 applications were received for Improvement Grants during the year. When people are without baths, hot water supply, larder—and appear to be content to remain so for want of asking the Council for help—one begins to despair. Only, I feel, by the introduction of some form of coercion will any real results come about in the field of house improvement.

The Refuse collection Service continued to function remarkably well, in the face of extra bins and I should like to pay tribute to the staff whose efforts have ensured a service despite illness and bad weather. However, each year, bulkier refuse makes collection and disposal more difficult and costly.

I should like to tender my thanks to the members of the Council for their support and encouragement, and to record my appreciation of the help and interest of Dr. Hepple during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B. R. McHUGH,
Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Total number of inspections and visits made	...	...	2146
Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	...	...	139
Contraventions found after complaint	...	...	102
Contraventions discovered	...	...	14
Contraventions in hand at 31.12.61	...	...	7
Number abated during 1962	...	...	108
Contraventions outstanding at 31.12.62	...	...	8
Informal notices served	...	...	104
Formal notices served	...	...	2
Formal notices complied with	...	...	6

DETAILS OF INSPECTION

Public Health Acts:—

Obstructed drains and sewers	...	...	45
Drainage and Sewer inspections	...	...	97
Drains Tested:—			
Colour Test	...	...	15
Water Test	...	...	10
General nuisances and sanitary defects	...	...	71
Cleanliness of houses	...	...	12
Keeping of animals	...	...	1
Insect infestations	...	...	44
Rivers, streams and ditches	...	...	6
Clean Air Act	...	...	7
Infectious diseases	...	...	2
Disinfections	...	...	1
Disinfestations	...	...	11
Water samples	...	...	8
Caravans	...	...	42
Public Cleansing Services:—			
Refuse Collection	...	...	91
Refuse Disposal	...	...	73
Unsewered premises	...	...	4
Noise Nuisances	...	...	3
Re-inspections—Public Health Acts	...	...	101
Public Conveniences	...	...	10
Rodent Control	...	...	238

Factories Act 1937:—

Part 1	...	...	10
Outworkers	...	...	3
Shops Act 1950	...	...	5
Pet Animals Act 1951	...	...	2

Hairdressers and Barbers	5
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1956	39
Housing Acts:—	
Survey and inspection	62
Overcrowding	5
Miscellaneous visits	157
Improvement Grants	192
Rent Acts	2
Council House Inspections	26
Food & Drugs:—	
Fried Fish Shops	9
Butchers' Shops	18
Bakehouses	9
General Provisions	31
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poultry Dealers	18
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	45
Food Preparation Premises	71
Confectioners	12
Ice Cream premises and selling points	58
Hotels and licenced premises	17
Milk and Dairies	10
Unsound Food	11
Miscellaneous Food Visits	3
Bacteriological examinations:—	
Milk	22
Ice Cream	14
Other Foods	12
Knackers Yard	9
Food Hawkers, Food Hawkers' premises and vehicles	7
Slaughterhouse	162
Market Inspection	40
Food Stalls	16
Meetings and Interviews	102

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT TO ABATE NUISANCES, 1962

Eavesgutters and fallpipes repaired or renewed	10
Defective roofs repaired	11
Defective floors repaired	26
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	42
Defective drains cleared, repaired or re-laid	10
Defective windows repaired	9
Defective doors repaired	12
Defective stairs repaired	1
New sinks provided	4

Cleanliness of houses improved	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking facilities improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Extra ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	8
Natural lighting improved	...	...	...	...	2
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	12
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	2
Defective W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	3
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	56
External walls rendered or pointed	...	...	...	...	12
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	24
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	3
Yard surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Works to remedy dampness carried out	...	...	...	...	54
Insect nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	11

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

Water is supplied and distributed by the Claro Water Board and during the year routine samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for analysis.

The following are details of 8 water samples taken in the area:—

Source of Supply	No. of Samples	Probable No. per 100 ml.		Result
		Coliform bacilli	Bact- Coli (Type 1)	
Public Supply	1	Nil	Nil	Satisfactory
"	2	"	"	
"	3	"	"	
"	4	"	"	
"	5	"	"	
"	6	"	"	
"	7	"	"	
"	8	"	"	

All properties in the town are served by the Public Supply at individual internal points.

There were no complaints about the adequacy or quality of the supply during the year.

Water main extensions were carried out to the Tentergate Close Estate during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A. COLLECTION

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse was maintained during the year. More than 3,000 tons of refuse was collected over the period from 4,306 bins—an increase over the year of 230 bins. The effect that this steady rise in the number of bins can have on the efficiency of the collection service can be realized when it is explained that this amounts to 18 cubic yards or more than the large Shelvoke & Drewry's capacity per week—and this is from additional bins only. without taking into account the lighter, bulkier refuse from the existing bins.

Despite the extra work, a weekly collection has been maintained and I believe that the Bin Bonus Scheme, which is working well, has provided an extra incentive for the collection staff.

B. DISPOSAL

The existing tipping area at Wetherby became exhausted during September and in order to give the site its final top covering, mechanical plant had to be hired to carry out levelling and spreading of marl prior to handing back the land to the owner, which site will probably be used for pasture in 1963.

The cost of Plant-Hire added considerably to the Disposal costs for 1962 and although much of the work was of a "once and for all" nature and not therefore likely to be needed for some time again, the question does arise as to whether it might not be more economical to think in terms of buying some form of tractor for permanent use on disposal.

C. SALVAGE

During the gales of February, the Baling shed collapsed. The present paper prices, coupled with the hand balers possessed by this department made me decide that the market was not likely to improve enough to warrant the expense of rebuilding the shed and the Council agreed that paper baling be discontinued.

D. PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service during the year ended 31st March, 1963 was:—

Refuse Collection	...	...	£5520
Refuse Disposal	...	...	£1717
Revenue	...	...	£ 160
Net Cost of Service	...	...	£7077

SEWERS AND DRAINS

No new major foul sewerage works were undertaken during the year. A Surface Water sewer extension was completed in Boroughbridge Road; mechanically operated raked screens were installed at the sewage disposal works.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Surveyor's Department is responsible for the public conveniences in the district. Free hand-washing facilities are provided at most of them.

Further to the Report for 1961, the Council considered the question of turnstiles and decided that they were to be removed from the public conveniences, initially at Fisher Street, and that—as a trial—free access be given. It is to be hoped that this experiment will not coincide with an outbreak of vandalism.

LICENCED PREMISES

All the licenced premises were visited during the year and a good standard of hygiene was found.

FACTORIES

There are 57 premises on the Council's Factory Register, consisting of:—

(a) Factories without power:—

Baking	1	Upholstery and Cabinet	
Starshell Parachutes	1	Making	1
Hand Knitwear ...	1	Slaughterhouse	1
Total 5			

(b) Factories with power:—

Bakeries	3	Knackers Yard	1
Brickworking		Timber Sawing	1
machinery	1	Chocolates and sweets ...	1
Boot & Shoe Repairs	2	Cotton Sewing	1
Boot Making and		Electricity Generation ...	1
Repairs	1	Laundry	1
Cabinet making ...	1	Linen and Cotton Weaving	2
Joinery, wheelwright		Light Engineering	1
and plumbing	6	Printing	2
Manufactured Meat		Raincoat Manufacture ...	3
Foods	2	Shirt Manufacture	1
Motor Vehicle		Sports Clothes	1
Repairs	9	Skin Curing	1
Pumping Station ...	1	Sausage making	1
Plastic Goods	2	Ulon Manufacture	1
Total 47			

- (c) Other Premises:—
 Building and Engineering Operations 5
 10 inspections were carried out during the year and contra-
 ventions noted were remedied by the persons responsible.

Outworkers

There were 7 names on the August lists of outworkers, all employed in the making of clothes.

**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
 Factories Act, 1937**

Part 1 of THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health
 (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	3	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	7	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	—	—	—
Total ..	56	10	3	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	3	—	1	—

KNACKERS YARD

The Knackers Yard was visited 9 times during the year and was found to be in a reasonably good condition. Few complaints were received about smells and it was felt that the rendering plant continued to work well.

PET SHOPS

The only pet shop in the district was visited and found to be satisfactory.

DEALERS IN SCRAP METAL

Six dealers are registered under the provisions of Section 86, Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1907.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

All hairdressers and barbers' premises inspected during the year were found to be satisfactory.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Warnings were given to ice cream vendors for offences under this Act. No legal action was found to be necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades on the register.

INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

11 premises were disinfested during the year—6 for flies, 4 for wasps and 1 for cockroaches.

Visits were paid to 33 other premises to give advice to householders regarding other types of infestation.

RODENT CONTROL

Despite the proximity of the river, the town is comparatively free from serious rat or mouse infestations. No notifications of mouse infestations were received and it almost seems that, despite certain evidence of Warfarin resistance, the mouse is not a problem in Knaresborough.

Once again, the numbers of rat infestations rose towards the end of the year, due to the late breeding season and to the approach of winter.

RODENT CONTROL TABLE

Type of Property					
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	L.A. Property	Dwelling Houses	Business & other	Total	
No. of Properties	15	3218	450	3683	84
Properties inspected:					
As a result of notification ..	Nil	83	25	108	4
Survey or otherwise ..	15	29	38	142	15
Total ..	15	112	63	250	19
Infestations found:					
Rats—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
—Minor ..	4	51	20	75	7
Mice—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Control Measures:					
No. of treatments carried out by Local Authority..	4	51	20	75	Nil
Total treatments carried out ..	4	51	20	75	Nil
Informal Notices Sec. (4)					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Works ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Six Caravan Sites are licenced under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. One chalet site is licensed under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936.

42 visits were paid to the sites during the year. The following are the sites licensed and the maximum number of dwellings permitted:—

Nidderdale Camping Site, York Road ...	...	30	Caravans
Lorrisholme Camping Site, York Road ...	...	45	Caravans
Homestead Camping Site, York Road ...	...	35	Caravans
Lido Camping Site, Wetherby Road ...	...	200	Caravans
Dropping Well Farm Camping Site ...	...	42	Caravans
The Close, Manse Lane ...	...	1	Caravan
Riversmead, York Road ...	...	7	Chalets

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During 1962, 7 timed observations were taken of industrial chimneys and on two occasions dark smoke was emitted for a period more than the permissible period.

HOUSING

During the year, two Clearance Areas were declared—The Briggate Clearance Area Compulsory Order and the Fisher Gardens Clearance Order being made in order to deal with some 30 houses in Briggate, Wellington Street and Fisher Gardens—and a Local Public Inquiry is expected in early 1963.

The occupiers of these houses will, in the main, be accommodated in two new schemes of flats which, it is expected, will be ready by the middle of 1963.

In addition to the above streets of houses, two houses were dealt with by way of Closing Orders. One of the problems of rehousing people from the older type of house is that they too are most likely to be old. Accommodation will have to become more freely available for the elderly, if taking into account the fact that the population is growing steadily older, they are not to be condemned to end their days in broken down houses.

Improvement Grants and Advances

No applications for Discretionary Grants during the year but there were 11 for Standard Grants, all of which were approved.

RENT ACT

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year but was revoked.

New Houses

The Council did not build any houses during the year but 82 were erected by private builders.

Council Houses

The Council owns 722 houses comprising 451 post-war and 271 pre-war types. Work of reconditioning the older houses continues, as it obviously must, to bring them to a higher standard of fitness.

Council House Applications

The number of applicants for Council accommodation at the end of the year was 201.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The following are results of 22 samples of milk taken during the year:—

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	8	—	8	—
Pasteurised	14	—	14	—

Meat

18 inspections of butchers shops were made and no serious defects were noted.

21 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or other “made-up” foods. With one exception, these are all of a minor nature and are connected with retail shops.

Slaughterhouse

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the area is a small one in which the slaughtering is carried out by the occupiers employees. It serves a local butcher.

During the year, further work was carried out to the structure of the slaughterhouse; a new casting pen was fitted, more metal implements provided to replace wooden ones, rendering carried out.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933-54

7 Slaughtermen’s Licences were issued during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION

162 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat. 57 visits were made outside normal office hours, of which 14 were on Sundays or Holidays.

The table shown below gives details of meat found unfit and surrendered:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Abscesses	32	Peritonitis	178
Cysticercus bovis ...	28	Pleurisy	35
Fascioliasis	1033	Pneumonia	23
Parasitic infections ...	24	Septicaemia	218
		Tuberculosis	133

Total 1,704 lbs.

Appendix

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	268	3	23	748	202	—
Number inspected	268	3	23	748	202	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned	—	1	—	1	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	82	—	—	31	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30.59	33.34	—	4.28	.64	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.11	—	—	—	.5	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

ICE CREAM

71 Premises are registered for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream and during visits, satisfactory conditions were found to obtain.

14 bacteriological samples were taken during the year and were placed in Grade 1.

MARKET

40 visits were paid to the market and 7 warnings were given about food being exposed to contamination.

FOOD PREMISES

The following Table gives the types and numbers of food premises in the district:—

Poultry dealers	...	...	6	Catering	...	...	...	...	37
Hospital Kitchens	...	...	3	School Canteens	...	...	...	...	3
Residential Homes	...	...	2	School Canteens (con-	...	...	...	...	4
Market Food traders	...	...	15	sumption only)	...	...	...	...	4
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	7	Bakeries	...	...	...	...	4
Clubs	...	...	4	Grocers	...	...	...	...	35
Licensed Premises	...	...	23	Confectioners	...	...	...	...	25
Food Hawkers	...	...	7	Butchers	...	...	...	...	8
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	67	Pork Butchers	...	...	...	...	2
Preserved, Pickled meat,	...	...	...	Food Preparation Room	...	...	...	...	1
etc.	...	...	19	Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	9
Slaughterhouses	...	...	1	Greengrocery and fruit	...	...	...	...	6
Fish, Greengrocery and Fruit				9					

List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in Food Premises in 1962

(a) Structural					
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Satisfactory ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary accommodation improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	2

(b) Equipment and practices

Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors cleansed and/or recovered			...		...	3
First Aid equipment provided	...		...		...	3
Warnings re smoking in food room			...		...	7
Refuse accommodation improved			...		...	2

Food Samples (Other than Milk or Ice Cream)

12 samples of cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Bacteriological Examination. 2 samples were not satisfactory and the matter was taken up with the dealer and the Dairy, leading to an improved standard.

Food Hawkers

10 Hawkers are registered under Section 76, West Riding (General Powers) Act 1951. They comprise:—

Ice Cream	3
Greengrocer	3
Butcher	1
Confectioner	3

Unsound Food

During the year, the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered after examination had shown them to be unfit for human consumption:—

Canned foods:—

Ham	...	...	6 tins
Chopped Pork	...		12 tins
Stewed steak	...		4 tins
Soup	2 tins
Rice	12 tins
Plums	4 tins

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